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               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
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=> antibody(5A)oligo(5A)(modified or cap? or protect? or conjugate)
L1            9 FILE CAPLUS
L2            6 FILE BIOSIS
L3            0 FILE MEDLINE
L4            0 FILE EMBASE
L5           17 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L6           32 ANTIBODY(5A) OLIGO(5A)(MODIFIED OR CAP? OR PROTECT? OR CONJUGATE
                )

=> dup rem
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L7           32 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> l7 and py<2001
L8            9 S L7
L9            9 FILE CAPLUS
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L10           6 S L7
L11           5 FILE BIOSIS
L12           0 S L7
L13           0 FILE MEDLINE
L14           0 S L7
L15           0 FILE EMBASE
L16          17 S L7
L17           7 FILE USPATFULL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L18          21 L7 AND PY<2001

=> d l18 ibib abs total

L18  ANSWER 1 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:640164  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          131:269270
TITLE:                    A method for polymerizing a biologically active
                          substance and its application to detecting a trace
                          substance
INVENTOR(S):              Fujita, Satoshi; Toyama, Takahiro; Reddi, Paidy Jela;
                          Akira, Takeshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Aisin Seiki Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
                          CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------       ---------------  --------
     JP 11271306        A2   19991008       JP 1998-93913    19980324 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                   JP 1998-93913       19980324
AB   A radical polymn.-inducing agent possessing a biol. active substance
     (e.g., antibody) at its terminus capable of forming polymer is provided.
     This agent contains in its structure an org. carboxylic acid residue or a
     residue of the compd. contg. an ethylene-type unsatd. double bond.  The
     biol. active substance is a constituent or a complex of two constituents
     selected from various biol. pairs with specific binding capacity
     (e.g., antibody/antigen, mutually hybridizable poly- or
     oligo-nucleotides, receptor/ligand, enzyme/inhibitor or substrate,
     avidin/biotin, lectin/saccharide).  A method is described for prepg. a
     polymer using this inducing agent, at least one kind of radical
     polymerizable monomer possessing an ethylene-type unsatd. double bond, and
     radical initiator.  Applications of this method to the turbidimetric
     immunoassay of a trace substance in a biol. sample are also described.
     Human albumin antigen was detected as a cryst. of polymer bound to the
     antibody by this method using styrene- or 2,2-dimethylpropionic
     acid-labeled anti-human albumin antibody.

L18  ANSWER 2 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         1999:566181  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          131:198620
TITLE:                    Human monoclonal antibodies capable
                          of oligo-specifically recognizing the major
                          tumor-associated gangliosides and methods of use
                          thereof
INVENTOR(S):              McKnight, Michael E.; Glassy, Mark C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Novopharm Biotech Inc., Can.
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
```

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9943815	A2	19990902	WO 1999-CA178	19990226 <--
WO 9943815	A3	19991125		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2322003	AA	19990902	CA 1999-2322003	19990226 <--
AU 9932427	A1	19990915	AU 1999-32427	19990226 <--
EP 1056861	A2	20001206	EP 1999-936093	19990226 <--

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1998-76200P	P	19980227
	WO 1999-CA178	W	19990226

AB A human monoclonal antibody, GMA1, capable of recognizing major tumor-assocd. gangliosides was isolated, sequenced and characterized. The human monoclonal antibody and antigen binding fragments therein are useful for detecting tumor assocd. antigens, diagnosis of cancer cells expressing the antigens, and for therapeutic treatment of cancers.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1995:873906 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	123:321929
TITLE:	Improved cellular delivery of antisense oligonucleotides using transferrin receptor antibody-oligonucleotide conjugates
AUTHOR(S):	Walker, Ian; Irwin, William J.; Akhtar, Saghir
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department of Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences, Aston University, Birmingham, B4 7ET, UK
SOURCE:	Pharmaceutical Research (**1995**), 12(10), 1548-53 CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
PUBLISHER:	Plenum
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

AB Antisense oligodeoxyribonucleotide delivery into target cells can be improved by conjugating them to monoclonal antibodies specific for transferrin receptors. Monoclonal antibodies to the transferrin receptor first are derivatized with the heterobifunctional cross-linker SMCC in DMF soln. The derivatized IgG then is reacted with an antisense deprotected 5'-end thiol-modified oligodeoxyribonucleotide. Uptake studies with the human glioblastoma cell line U87-MG and the human endothelial cell line ECV304 showed that the transferrin receptor is expressed on the surfaces of these cells, allowing the derivatized nucleotides to be bound and internalized 3-fold more than were free nucleotides.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1995:816235 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	123:217583
TITLE:	Design, synthesis, and cellular delivery of antibody-antisense oligonucleotide conjugates for cancer therapy
AUTHOR(S):	Gooden, Calvin S. R.; Epenetos, Agamemnon A.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Department Clinical Oncology, Hammersmith Hospital, London, UK

SOURCE: Delivery Strategies for Antisense Oligonucleotide Therapeutics (1995), 282-93. Editor(s): Akhtar, Saghir. CRC: Boca Raton, Fla. CODEN: 61RXAX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 50 refs. Choice of antibody and antigen for oligonucleotide delivery systems, and biodistribution and targeting are discussed.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:612971 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:212971
TITLE: Sequential targeting of tumor sites with oligonucleotide conjugates of antibody and complementary radiolabeled oligonucleotides
INVENTOR(S): Snow, Robert A.; Groves, Eric S.; Shearman, Clyde W.; Saha, Askis K.; Sen, Arup; Black, Christopher D. V.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sterling Winthro, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9412216	A1	19940609	WO 1993-US11637	19931130	<--
W: AU, CA, JP					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
CA 2150477	AA	19940609	CA 1993-2150477	19931130	<--
AU 9457339	A1	19940622	AU 1994-57339	19931130	<--
EP 680335	A1	19951108	EP 1994-903374	19931130	<--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
JP 08503854	T2	19960430	JP 1993-513469	19931130	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1992-985699 19921130
WO 1993-US11637 19931130

AB A non-radioactive targeting immunoreagent is an oligonucleotide that is not self-complementary conjugated to an antibody and a radioactive targeting agent that is an oligonucleotide complementary to part of the sequence conjugated to the antibody and that is radioactively labeled, e.g. by conjugation with a chelating agent that binds a radionuclide. The oligonucleotide conjugated to the antibody may be oligomeric or branched to increase binding of the labeled oligonucleotide. These reagents can be used to image disease sites and to treat the disease. The patient is first injected with the unlabeled conjugate and it is allowed to accumulate the tumor site and the labeled complementary oligonucleotide is then administered and accumulated at the disease site. The prepn. of the oligonucleotides and their conjugation with chelating groups and antibodies was by std. chem. Hybrids showed melting temps of >70.degree.. The method was demonstrated using an antibody to the ING-1 antigen of HT29 cells; using a second oligonucleotide labeled with a fluorescence label it was possible to use the method for fluorescence-activated cell sorting. Pharmacokinetic studies with a radiolabeled oligonucleotide in nude mice showed that the oligonucleotide was rapidly cleared from the blood in the absence of the antibody-bound complementary sequence.

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:466072 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:66072
TITLE: Method for immunoassay using particulate labels and apparatus therefor
INVENTOR(S): Imai, Kazumichi; Nomura, Yasushi; Koga, Masataka; Tokinaga, Daizo; Takahashi, Satoshi; Oki, Hiroshi;

Miyake, Ryo; Okano, Kazunori; Yasuda, Kenji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
EP 488152	A2	19920603	EP 1991-120157	19911126	<--
EP 488152	A3	19921125			
R: DE, GB					
JP 04204379	A2	19920724	JP 1990-339385	19901130	<--
JP 04273065	A2	19920929	JP 1991-34031	19910228	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1990-339385 19901130
JP 1991-34031 19910228

AB An analyte is detd. by (a) binding to receptors on a solid phase, (b) reacting the bound analyte with a ligand labeled with fluorescent particles, (c) removing excess labeled ligand and then adding a label-liberating agent; (d) introducing the soln. contg. the liberated fluorescent particles into a flow cell; (e) detecting fluorescence of the particles passing through the cell to count the particles; (f) computing the analyte concn. from the no. of particles detected. In immunoassays, the receptor and ligand are antibodies, the analyte is an antigen or hapten, the particles are fluorescent-labeled latex or inorg. particles, and the liberating agent is a chaotropic ion. Alternatively, the receptor is bound to the solid phase via a nucleic acid (or oligonucleotide) hybrid or double-stranded DNA, and the label is liberated with a restriction enzyme. An automated app. for performing the immunoassays is described with the aid of schematic diagrams.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:147515 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:147515
TITLE: Protein-nucleic acid probes for signal amplification in immunoassays
INVENTOR(S): Urdea, Michael S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chiron Corp., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
WO 9117442	A1	19911114	WO 1991-US2925	19910506	<--
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MC, MG, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, SD, SE, SU					
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG					
AU 9177912	A1	19911127	AU 1991-77912	19910506	<--
AU 659798	B2	19950601			
EP 528870	A1	19930303	EP 1991-908991	19910506	<--
EP 528870	B1	19981202			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
HU 64623	A2	19940128	HU 1992-3445	19910506	<--
JP 06506768	T2	19940728	JP 1991-508881	19910506	<--
JP 3034304	B2	20000417			
RU 2107730	C1	19980327	RU 1992-16387	19910506	<--
RO 113496	B1	19980730	RO 1980-92013	19910506	<--

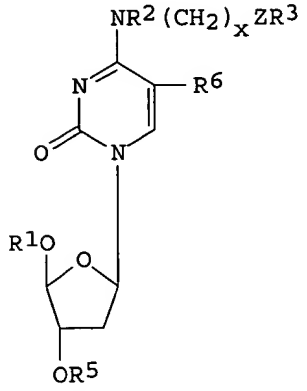
AT 174121	E	19981215	AT 1991-908991	19910506	<--
NO 9204226	A	19921208	NO 1992-4226	19921103	<--
US 5656731	A	19970812	US 1993-85681	19930701	<--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1990-519212	A	19900504
US 1987-109282	B2	19871015
US 1988-185201	B2	19880422
US 1988-252638	B2	19880930
US 1989-340031	A2	19890418
US 1990-463022	B2	19900110
WO 1991-US2925	A	19910506

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:147515

GI



I

AB A mol. probe for use as a signal amplifier in immunoassays comprises: (a) a 1st domain (A) which is a polypeptide and functions as an antibody specific for a known antigen (the analyte); (b) a 2nd domain (B) which is a double-stranded polynucleotide capable of functioning as a promoter for a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase; and (c) a 3rd domain (C) which is either a single- or a double-stranded polynucleotide and is adjacent to the 2nd domain, such that the 3rd domain is capable of functioning as a template for the promoter activity of the 2nd domain. Domain C may have 2 subdomains; c1 (capable of hybridizing to an oligonucleotide capture linker which in turn can hybridize to an immobilized polynucleotide) and c2 (capable of binding to an oligonucleotide label linker which in turn can bind to a quantifiable probe). Alternatively, domain A is a single-stranded polynucleotide to which the analyte is indirectly bound via a linker comprising an analyte-binding antibody and a single-stranded polynucleotide complementary to domain A. Oligonucleotide subunits of domain B may be linked via a multifunctional moiety, e.g. I (Z = nucleophile; R1, R3 = protective group; R2 = H, Me; R5 = P deriv.; R6 = H, Me, I, Br, F; x = 1-8) or (ROCH2)2CHOP(OR1)N(CHMe2)2 (R = OH-protecting group; R1 = Me, CH2C2CN), to provide amplification without translation. A method of amplifying a detectable signal in an immunoassay comprises binding the analyte to a probe contg. domains A-C, removing unbound probe, transcribing multiple copies of RNA oligomers which are complementary to the template sequence of domain C via a DNA-dependent RNA polymerase activity, and quantifying the RNA transcripts. Thus, wells of a microtiter plate were incubated successively with (1) goat anti-mouse antibody, (2) a mouse monoclonal antibody to an epitope of hepatitis C virus (HCV), (3) serum to be tested for an HCV antigen, (4) a combination of polyclonal rabbit antibodies to HCV antigens, (5) a probe contg. goat anti-rabbit antibody as domain A, with domains B and C as above, (6) phage T7 DNA-dependent RNA polymerase to catalyze transcription of domain C. The reaction mixt. was transferred to new wells contg. an immobilized probe for capture of subdomain c1 sequences and an enzyme-labeled probe for detection of subdomain c2 sequences.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:576709 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:176709
TITLE: Ribosomal RNA specific oligonucleotides for inhibition of protein synthesis
INVENTOR(S): Ackerman, Eric John; Saxena, Shailendra Kumar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Commerce, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9107182	A1	19910530	WO 1990-US6578	19901109 <--
W: AU, CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 435022	A0	19921015	US 1989-435022	19891113 <--
US 5220014	A	19930615		
CA 2068325	AA	19910514	CA 1990-2068325	19901109 <--
AU 9168723	A1	19910613	AU 1991-68723	19901109 <--
AU 634618	B2	19930225		
EP 500751	A1	19920902	EP 1990-917630	19901109 <--
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 05500159	T2	19930121	JP 1991-500553	19901109 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-435022 19891113
WO 1990-US6578 19901109

AB Oligonucleotides that bind to rRNA at the .alpha.-sarcin binding site of the 28S rRNA are prepd. for use as inhibitors of protein synthesis. These oligonucleotides are useful in the treatment of viral infection (no data). A series of oligonucleotides that covered all or part of the .alpha.-sarcin loop were prepd. and their effects upon protein synthesis in Xenopus laevis oocytes was detd. Only those oligonucleotides that completely covered the loop were effective inhibitors. Oligonucleotides hybridizing to other stem/loop regions of the rRNA were not inhibitory.

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:181730 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:181730
TITLE: Immunochemistry, physical chemistry and biology of 2',5'-oligoadenylates
AUTHOR(S): Johnston, Margaret I.; Hearl, William G.; White, J. Christopher; Imai, Jiro; Torrence, Paul F.; Williams, Robert W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Inst. Health, Unif. Serv. Univ. Health Sci., Bethesda, MD, 20814-4799, USA
SOURCE: Progress in Clinical and Biological Research (**1985**), 202(2-5A Syst.), 37-45
CODEN: PCBRD2; ISSN: 0361-7742
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Monoclonal antibodies directed against 2'-5'-oligoadenylates (2-5A) were developed and characterized; 2',5'-oligoadenylate-protein complexes possess at least 3 distinct antigenic surfaces, defined primarily by the ribose-phosphate backbone. A schematic model for the 3 epitopes is presented. Antibodies directed against 2-5A, in conjunction with other techniques, were employed to quantify 2-5A in various tissues of pathogen-free mice. Levels of 2-5A were in the range of 400-800 fmole/gm. Mice injected with poly(I).cntdot.poly(C) or encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) showed elevated levels of 2-5A. Administration of poly(I).cntdot.poly(C) or EMCV increased the level of 2-5A in different

tissues to different extents. Raman spectroscopy indicated distinct differences in bands arising from the backbone portion of 2-5A relative to those of 3-5A. The most striking finding was the appearance of a strong, sharp band at 1460 cm-1 in the spectra of 5'-monophosphorylated 2-5A's; this band was barely detectable in the core or triphosphorylated 2-5A. Apparently, 5'-monophosphorylated 2-5A's possess a unique conformational feature that distinguish them from cores and 5'-triphosphorylated forms.

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:23826 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR26:23826
TITLE: IMMUNOGENIC **OLIGO** NUCLEOTIDE CARRIER **CONJUGATES** RAISED SPECIFIC **ANTIBODY** TO DNA IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTES OF LUPUS PATIENTS IN-VITRO.
AUTHOR(S): BOREL H; SASAKI T; BASTIAN D; STEINBERG A D; BOREL Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. PEDIATRICS, HARVARD MED. SCH., CHILDREN'S HOSP. MED. CENTER, 300 LONGWOOD AVE., BOSTON, MA 02115.
SOURCE: 67TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL., USA, APRIL 10-15, 1983. FED PROC, (1983) 42 (5), ABSTRACT 5343. CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:260419 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA72:45403
TITLE: ARTIFICIAL SALMONELLA VACCINES SALMONELLA-TYPHIMURIUM O ANTIGEN SPECIFIC **OLIGO** SACCHARIDE PROTEIN **CONJUGATES** ELICIT OPSONIZING **ANTIBODIES** THAT ENHANCE PHAGOCYTOSIS.
AUTHOR(S): JORBECK H J A; SVENSON S B; LINDBERG A A
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. BACTERIOL., NATL. BACTERIOL. LAB., S-105 21 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.
SOURCE: INFECT IMMUN, (1981) 32 (2), 497-502. CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
AB Outbred NMRI mice and rabbits were vaccinated with different artificial S. typhimurium immunogens and the specificity and activity of elicited antibodies were studied in in vivo and in vitro phagocytosis assays. The Salmonella immunogens used were: the synthetic disaccharide, abequose .**GRAPHIC**. D-mannose, representative of Salmonella O antigen 4, covalently linked to bovine serum albumin (BSA); the octa- and dodecasaccharides, .**GRAPHIC**. covalently linked to BSA; and whole heat-killed Salmonella. Rabbit antibodies passively administered to mice significantly enhanced the clearance of i.v. injected S. typhimurium challenge bacteria from the bloodstream. The clearance rate and the titer of anti-O-antigen-specific antibodies correlated. The clearance rate of an S. thompson (O6,7) strain, which has a different O antigen, was the same irrespective of the rabbit serum given. NMRI mice actively immunized with the various oligosaccharide-BSA conjugates had a significantly increased clearance rate of S. typhimurium only. In the in vitro assay, mouse antioligosaccharide-BSA sera promoted phagocytosis of S. typhimurium, but not S. thompson, when incubated with complement and mouse peritoneal exudate cells activated with Freund complete adjuvant.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:260418 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA72:45402
TITLE: ARTIFICIAL SALMONELLA VACCINES SALMONELLA-TYPHIMURIUM O ANTIGEN SPECIFIC **OLIGO** SACCHARIDE PROTEIN

CONJUGATES ELICIT **PROTECTIVE ANTIBODIES** IN RABBITS AND MICE.

AUTHOR(S): SVENSON S B; LINDBERG A A

CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. BACTERIOL., NATL. BACTERIOL. LAB., S-105 21 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

SOURCE: INFECT IMMUN, (1981) 32 (2), 490-496.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD

LANGUAGE: English

AB Several saccharides representative of the O-antigenic polysaccharide chain of S. typhimurium (O antigens 4 and 12) were used as haptenic groups covalently linked to bovine serum albumin. The disaccharide abequose 1 .fwdarw. 3 D-mannose was synthesized and the .**GRAPHIC**. tetra-, octa- and dodecasaccharides were isolated after cleavage of isolated S. typhimurium O-polysaccharide chains by using bacteriophage endo-glycosidases. Rabbits immunized with the saccharide-protein conjugates suspended in Freund complete adjuvant readily responded with O4 antibody titers as high, or almost as high, as those elicited by heat-killed bacteria. The octa- and dodecasaccharide conjugates also gave rise to O12 antibody titers. The antibody response in mice differed in 2 ways from that seen in rabbits: mice did not respond with measurable antibody production against the disaccharide haptens and the highest S. typhimurium lipopolysaccharide antibody response elicited by the saccharide haptens was still .apprx. 50-fold lower than that elicited by heat-killed bacteria. The latter difference may be a consequence of the fact that the mouse preferentially produces antibodies against the galactose residue which is terminal in the hapten but not in the native O-antigenic polysaccharide chain. Antibodies elicited in rabbits against all saccharide-protein conjugates protected passively transferred mice against i.p. challenge with 100 LD50 of S. typhimurium SH 2201 (O4, 12) but not against challenge with S. enteritidis SH 2204 (O9, 12). The antibodies elicited by the saccharide-protein conjugates protected as well as antibodies elicited by heat-killed bacteria.

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1978:110897 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR15:54397

TITLE: **OLIGO** CLONAL IMMUNO GLOBULIN G **ANTIBODY** TO EPSTEIN BARR VIRUS **CAPSID** ANTIGEN IN CEREBRO SPINAL FLUID.

AUTHOR(S): HOUFF S A; WALLEN W C; BRITTON D C; MADDEN D L; SEVER J L

SOURCE: Neurology, (1978) 28 (4), 369.
CODEN: NEURAI. ISSN: 0028-3878.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:37885 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BR13:37885

TITLE: ANTIBODIES SPECIFIC FOR N-6 METHYL ADENOSINE AND FOR 7 METHYL GUANOSINE.

AUTHOR(S): MUNNS T W; LISZEWSKI M K; SIMS H F

SOURCE: Fed. Proc., (1977) 36 (3), 769.
CODEN: FEPRA7. ISSN: 0014-9446.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

FILE SEGMENT: BR; OLD

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:137813 USPATFULL

TITLE: Immunogenic oligosaccharide compositions

INVENTOR(S): Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S.

corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6132723		20001017	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-114886		19980714 (9)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-477497, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5866132
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Graser, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2149
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides immunogenic oligosaccharide compositions and methods of making and using them. In particular, the compositions comprise oligosaccharides covalently coupled to carrier protein, wherein the resultant conjugate has been shown to contain specific immunogenic epitopes and elicits a protectively immunogenic response.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:72266 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immunostimulating activity of streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharides
INVENTOR(S): Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5916571		19990629	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-787106		19970122 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-482626, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5695768
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Housel, James C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shaver, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burns, Doane, Swecker &Mathis, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 4
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2185
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides compositions comprising an oligosaccharide of S. pneumoniae serotype 8 useful for stimulating an immune response to an antigen, methods of providing protective immunization against a bacterial pathogen using these compositions, methods of augmenting an immunogenic response to an antigen by administering these S. pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharide compositions along with the antigen, and methods of making the immunostimulatory compositions described above.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:15493 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immunogenic oligosaccharide compositions
INVENTOR(S): Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S.

corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5866132		19990202	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477497		19950607 (8)	

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Housel, James C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shaver, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 23 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2221
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides immunogenic oligosaccharide compositions and methods of making and using them. In particular, the compositions comprise oligosaccharides covalently coupled to carrier protein, wherein the resultant conjugate has been shown to contain specific immunogenic epitopes and elicits a protectively immunogenic response.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:1243 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immunostimulating activity of Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharides
INVENTOR(S): Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5855901		19990105	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-787475		19970122 (8)	

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1995-482626, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5695768
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Housel, James C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shaver, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2171
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions comprising an oligosaccharide of S. pneumoniae serotype 8 useful for stimulating an immune response to an antigen, methods of providing protective immunization against a bacterial pathogen using these compositions, methods of augmenting an immunogenic response to an antigen by administering these S. pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharide compositions along with the antigen, and methods of making the immunostimulatory compositions described above.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:111646 USPATFULL
TITLE: Immonogenic oligosaccharide compositions
INVENTOR(S): Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5807553		19980915	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-647602		19960513 (8)	
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1995-477497, filed on 7 Jun 1995			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Housel, James C.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shaver, Jennifer			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	7			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	26 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	2181			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides immunogenic oligosaccharide compositions and methods of making and using them. In particular, the compositions comprise oligosaccharides covalently coupled to carrier protein, wherein the resultant conjugate has been shown to contain specific immunogenic epitopes and elicits a protectively immunogenic response.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 20 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1998:25073 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Rapid, high capacity nucleic acid based assay			
INVENTOR(S):	Bacheler, Lee Terry, Newark, DE, United States Miller, Jeffrey Allan, New London, PA, United States Stone, Barry Allen, New Castle, DE, United States			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5726012		19980310	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-231942		19940421 (8)	
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-860827, filed on 31 Mar 1992, now abandoned			
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Zitomer, Stephanie W.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Figure(s); 13 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1603			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A rapid, high capacity method using chaotropic agents for evaluating nucleic acids is described. Samples containing the target nucleic acid can be evaluated in a nucleic acid based sandwich hybridization assay which is performed, in part, in a chaotropic solution which is removed prior to detecting and/or quantitating the product. This assay can be used to detect and/or quantitate nucleic acid levels. It can also be used as an infectivity assay and/or as an assay to evaluate anti-infectious agent activity of compounds.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 21 OF 21 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	97:114939 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Immunostimulating activity of Streptococcus pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharides
INVENTOR(S):	Malcolm, Andrew J., Edmonton, Canada

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Alberta Research Council, Edmonton, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5695768		19971209	<--
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-482626		19950607	(8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Housel, James C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Shaver, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis, L.L.P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 27 Drawing Figure(s); 22 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2199
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention provides compositions comprising an oligosaccharide of S. pneumoniae serotype 8 useful for stimulating an immune response to an antigen, methods of providing protective immunization against a bacterial pathogen using these compositions, methods of augmenting an immunogenic response to an antigen by administering these S. pneumoniae serotype 8 oligosaccharide compositions along with the antigen, and methods of making the immunostimulatory compositions described above.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.